

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1896.

Every poison has its antidote, consequently there is some hope for those who allow their opinions to be influenced by the misrepresentations of the opposition.

If the people of the United States declare for free silver they can no longer consistently point disdainfully at the large number of Asiatics in Hawaii. With all its Asiatic population this country keeps on a sound financial basis. Some of the American politicians are dead set on bringing their financial systems to an Oriental basis.

The baseball men have talked quite enough; the next thing is to get down to business and arrange for the game between the leading teams of the League. Manager Coyne published what he had to say over his own signature and certainly the Star manager or any member of the team should not hide behind a nomme plume. The public would be glad to see a few more good ball games this season. Stop talking and get down to business gentlemen!

Mr. Thurston has set the bicycle wheels rolling in a style that should give the young men new enthusiasm and confidence in the race track project. This is just the time of year for the cycle clubs to begin to get in their work. The base ball and boating season is finished, tennis is taking a breathing spell, leaving with a very good opening for the next section of the sporting fraternity to get in good trim. Honolulu can't have too much in the way of good, healthy outdoor sports.

No better scheme for giving the Y. M. C. A. a send-off could be selected than to open the first meeting with a silver vs. gold discussion. Led by some of the prominent gentlemen of the town. The names of Kinney, Thurston, Bishop and Judd are often mentioned in connection with discussions on public finance, although Chief Justice Judd is the only one of the four mentioned who favors the yellow metal. It is certain, however, that a very strong team could be formed, and the discussion would undoubtedly attract as large an audience as a regulation campaign rally.

Our contemporary's remarks about the columns on columns of good road material it has published reminds us of the bicycle dude who started out to make a century run. After riding two or three miles he became tired and sat by the side of the road while a small boy, for a consideration, took the job of spinning the front wheel of the machine till the cyclometer showed the requisite number of miles. Having become thoroughly rested the bicyclist mounted his wheel, rode back to the club house and began to tell stories of what a wonderful run he had made. So our esteemed contemporary noted for its superabundance of "wheels," tells great stories of what it has done—but that is the first the public knew of it.

When James G. Blaine was in the campaign harness, he told one of his lieutenants in forecasting the election returns to "claim everything." The spirit of the Plumed Knight is still hovering over the headquarters of the party managers. Chairman Jones on arriving in Chicago recently gave out an interview in which he claimed New York and New Jersey for Bryan, together with Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin and Minnesota. On the other hand every Republican prophet claims each and every one of the above States and a lot more besides. The only distinguishing difference so far noted is that the Democrats speak of their candidates as "carrying States" while the Republicans tell of McKinley "being elected." Meanwhile everybody is "sawing wood."

We are told by an evening contemporary that Senator McCandless and his self-appointed mouthpiece are the only persons and things that have done any good practical work in extending good roads. Shades of our departed ancestors, what portion of the earth will be claimed next? Senator McCandless has done his share in booming road improvement, but why should the mouthpiece seek to make the Senator play second fiddle? All our esteemed, etc., has ever said was that improvements were good things, and the roads "or something else" should most certainly be improved. "Or something else" of course covers a multitude of sins and gives plenty of leeway to fall in with the Senator or someone else who may be more popular at the time being.

If nothing more was learned at the bicycle meeting last night, the boys were certainly impressed with the fact that bicycle tracks cost money. The

size of the bill in this instance, however, is not so large as to cause a panic among the cyclists. Mr. Desky generously shows his willingness to shoulder a large proportion of the expense, and it will be many a day before another equally good opportunity will be offered the young wheelmen of the town. A good track on which fast records can be made, and a track where the spectators can see something more than the finish of the races, ought to give a new interest in bicycling, which will bring money into the club treasuries in sufficient sums to gradually shave down the debt which might be incurred at the outset.

Some idea of Chinese liberty is obtained from the story told by a Tokyo paper of how a mandarin named Wang Pang Yun in a letter to the Empress Dowager implored that lady to remember that China's finances are in a bad condition and that the country could not recover from the disgraceful defeat suffered at the hands of the Japanese unless the utmost economy were exercised. Her Majesty should therefore forego the pleasure of having new palaces built for her. It was confidently expected that the daring official would be beheaded. His life has, however, been spared at the instance of the Emperor, who admired his courage. He was banished from the court, but it is said that the Emperor will shortly recall him with great honors. What wonder is it that the Chinese have developed a racial trait which leads them to meekly bow in submission to ironclad and sword pointed oppression.

The following tribute to Charlie Spittoben, who is a close relative to C. Spitztraight, is given by Max O'Rell in his "Jonathan and His Continent": "The most indispensable, it appears—'The most conspicuous at any rate—piece of furniture in America is the spittoon. All (public) rooms are provided with this object of prime necessity; it is impossible to escape the sight of this ugly utensil. The Americans, accustomed to these targets from tenderest age, are marvelously adroit in the use of them; they never miss their aim." No criticism ever passed upon the American people is better deserved than this reference to the spitting habit. It is said that there are more tobacco chewers in the United States than in any other nation; hence the ornamentation of sidewalks and public halls. In the country, the farmer who sits on a sugar barrel in the corner grocery is not up to the mark unless he can squirt tobacco juice half way across the store and hit a seven by nine spittoon nine times out of ten. A Philadelphia reporter said recently that in going two blocks on one of the busy "shopping" streets he counted three hundred and twenty pools of tobacco juice, and all were fresh. In fact when a lady walks the street and endeavors to fight shy of the expectorations of would-be gentlemen she appears as if she were playing hopscotch. With its numerous Americanisms, Hawaii has included the spitting habit in its adopted customs. Even the Englishman with his pipe and the Frenchman with his cigarette have in many instances added the American spittoon to their list of vices. However, if men must expectorate all over the streets it would be much more gentlemanly on their part to leave the sidewalks sufficiently clear to allow ladies to pass without constant fear of wiping up pools of tobacco juice with their skirts.

BIRTH RATE AND CIVILIZATION.

According to census returns among the civilized nations a low birth rate follows inevitably in the wake of civilization and, strange to say, in the wake of moral degeneracy as well. The decrease in the birth rate is a problem that is troubling the French mind just at present and to the many intelligent and scientific men who have evolved theories as to the cause, the world is indebted for special statistics of considerable value.

A writer in a scientific journal of Paris draws an interesting comparison among the different states of the American Union and further shows that next to France the United States has the lowest birthrate. For the whole United States during the past two centuries the birthrate was only 36.68 to the thousand, while in France the rate is 22.5. In considering the different States of the Union, however, it is shown that with a few exceptions the Eastern section has a low birthrate and the South and West a much higher rate. The States having the lowest rate are Nevada, 16.7; Maine, 17.99; New Hampshire, 18.4; Vermont, 18.5; California, 19.4; Connecticut, 21.3; Massachusetts, 21.5; Wyoming, 21.5; Rhode Island, 22.4; and Oregon, 22.5. Among the States mentioned having a rate of from 30.1 to 34 are Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, West Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina, Utah, Texas, Arkansas and New Mexico. This condition of affairs the Parisian writer attributes to the degree of civilization. The Southern States are largely populated by negroes who in the remote districts at least tend to revert to barbarism. The poor whites of the South are also about on the same plane and may be classed as "products of simple and patriarchal customs." In these

States the percentage of illiteracy is larger and wages are lower which may be taken as good evidence of a "backward people."

In the older Northern States the condition of the common people is better, they are more intelligent, progressive and wages are high and the climate healthful, yet in the face of all its advantages the New England race, if it may be so termed, is in greater danger of dying out than the people of the South. The evil of hypochondria or deficient birthrate has gone hand in hand with the advance, the culture and wealth of the descendants of the Puritan settlers. The causes that bring this thing about are multifarious. Demands of society may be put down as one and moral degeneration another, but the French critic comes pretty near the foundation of the matter when he attributes the decline of the birthrate to the tendency of woman nowadays to make her life more like men, "adopt men's occupation and assume men's costume—in a word do all things in which she believes that she will find emancipation that is preached to her." Some people call this civilization, and as it seems to be generally accepted as such, future generations will see the civilized sections of the country wiped out of existence—and the world would lose much in consequence. The purest, best and lasting civilization find its foundation in the old fashioned country homes of large families and few spoiled and puny children, where the society of the home circle is all that is desired, where money is scarce and hard work and brains plentiful.

A FEW PRACTICAL RESULTS.

Discussion of the financial problem as set forth in the United States today usually results in a series of predictions. The silverite is enthusiastic over what he believes the American Union can do towards restoring the price of silver and giving the producer more money, while the goldbug maintains that free coinage will bring all financial transactions to a silver basis and run gold out of the country. Every Tom, Dick and Harry of the two opposing parties has his theory and his prediction worked out to a nicety. But the best way to prove the silver theory is to turn to a country which has tried free coinage, and whose financiers know how the system results in practice. One of the best things which has come to our notice recently is an interview given the New York Sun by Senator Limontour, the Mexican Minister of Finance.

This gentleman has had an opportunity to study the silver coinage problem, and has also had an opportunity to chase around to get funds to pay gold bonds which go to a high premium, and this is what he says of Mexico: "Mexico has always had free coinage. The ratio is 16 to 1. Theoretically our standard is bimetallic, but of course it is really a single silver standard. It is not possible to have a double standard under free coinage. Any gold we have is immediately exported, and I have never seen any gold in circulation in Mexico. Gold is at a premium of nearly 200. We produce but little gold. Last year the output was 2,000,000 ounces, while we produced the same amount of silver as the United States, 55,000,000 or 60,000,000 ounces.

"There is keen interest in Mexico in the result of your election, because of the effect it will have upon the price of silver generally. Each time silver goes down it is a serious detriment to our country, because we have made four foreign loans payable in gold. As silver depreciates and the premium on gold is increased, it becomes more difficult for our Government to meet these obligations. Of course we have silver bonds also, which are taken up at home. The gold bonds are worth nearly double what the silver bonds are worth. It was a serious blow to us when the Indian mints were closed in 1892 and the Sherman act was repealed in 1893, because of the fall in the price of silver which followed."

It is the same story in practice as in the prediction; silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 becomes the circulating medium, and gold held at a high premium goes out of existence. When asked about the effect of the silver standard on wages, Minister Limontour said: "They have not increased perceptibly. The same is true of Japan, where wages are very low. For this reason Japan and Mexico will, in a few years, be able to compete successfully with England and the United States because of the silver standard and low wages."

ACTION BETTER THAN WARNING.

In the Hilo Tribune of recent date there appeared this remarkable item: "A rather high handed action was attempted during the week. The matter is not a light affair to deal or write about. It suffices to say that a young woman of this town was induced to take a back ride up the volcano road. She was accompanied by a younger sister, by whose presence the elder one was saved from the plans of disreputable parties. A warning is given, and this should be sufficient for the parties concerned."

We must admit the truth of the statement which places the above as no light affair to deal with or write about, but the substance of that one

item represents the disgraceful core of the foundation of some of the evils that exist in this country. People hold up their hands in holy horror when such cases are brought to notice, and cautiously recommend that the matter be kept quiet and allowed to "blow over." They would even object to an item like the above being placed in a newspaper, and appear shocked if the names were mentioned and the miserable wretch of mankind exposed. If false modesty ever existed, and if good people ever did anything injurious to the social welfare of the community, such false modesty and such injury is exemplified in the tendency to pass over lightly what in this country comes under the category of "unmentionable."

As to the persons or the details to which the Hilo Tribune refers, we know absolutely nothing, but we take it for granted that the editor knew what he was talking about. But mark the indifference with which such an affair is received. Let the same thing happen in the Southern States and stringing up by the thumbs would be too good for the man; let the same thing occur in the average Anglo-Saxon community and the culprit would be ostracised from decent society and eventually run out of town. What happened in Hilo? Nothing. And the same would probably be true in Honolulu, where the moral condition of the lower classes is dwelt upon with such solicitude. There need be no hope for improvement among the lower classes when the circles even a few degrees higher treat immorality, which is nothing more or less than most damnable criminality, as something that can't be helped, consequently the less said about it the better.

Legislators may pass laws and police may hound the lower classes from pillar to post, but the conditions will never improve for any length of time until the more select circles take a sharp, decisive stand, until immorality becomes the mark which shall ostracise the man who bears it from the family circle, the social circle, and finally the business circle. "Hushing up" will never accomplish any permanent good; newspaper warnings amount to nothing when people know the weak popular sentiment behind it. Immediate, practical and forcible condemnation on the part of the business community and society will do the work, and do it most effectively, in the shortest possible time.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Advertised letter list in this issue. The Government paid the interest on \$625,000 worth of bonds yesterday. The October Delinquent is now ready at Mrs. Hanna's, also the October patterns.

It is probable that arrangements will soon be made for a hospital at Hilo, Hawaii.

"Listen to what the Dickie bird says" about the Hawaiian Hardware-Co. in their ad. of today.

Deputy Sheriff Scott of Maui left for his new post of duty yesterday. His wife accompanied him.

A good thing, push it along, meaning "The Globe" lawn mowers that Castle & Cooke are selling at moderate prices.

W. H. Hall, taxidermist at the Bishop Museum, severs his connection with that institution this week and leaves for the coast by the Australia on Saturday.

Among the welcome returning residents by the steamer yesterday were Judge Widemann and family who have been making a rather extended visit to the coast.

Robert Catton's visit abroad was for the purpose of meeting his wife and children who have been visiting in Scotland, their old home for nearly two years.

As a result of the good sugar season the Ewa Plantation Co. yesterday paid off \$250,000 of its bonded indebtedness. This puts considerable money in circulation in Honolulu.

A young son of T. C. Willis, of Kohala, who has been ill with typhoid fever at St. Louis College, was removed to the residence of his uncle, J. J. Williams, yesterday.

The flag over the Executive building was at half mast yesterday during the funeral of Joseph Nawahi. Minister Cooper was a caller at the Nawahi home during the services.

William H. Coney, reporter for the Advertiser, left on the Kinau yesterday for a two weeks' visit on Hawaii. During his absence Charles Hyde will take his place on this paper.

The Bishop of Panopolis and Father Leonard dined with the officers of the French man-of-war at the Hawaiian hotel last night. Charge d'Affaires Canavarro was one of the guests.

James Campbell and family returned by the Australia yesterday after a long, and to Mr. Campbell, eventful vacation in California. Mr. Campbell looks well and fit to give two or three Winthrop's battle.

Hon. Cecil Brown and wife and Miss Dickson returned yesterday after a two months' visit to San Francisco. Mr. Brown's trip was a combination of pleasure and business, he having gone away mainly to look after Mr. Campbell's interests in the prosecution of Winthrop.

GROUP QUICKLY CURED. MOUNTAIN GLEN, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief.—P. A. Thompson. This celebrated remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

JOS. NAWAHI'S REMAINS.

Arrived by the Australia from the Coast Yesterday.

Large Attendance of Relatives and Friends. Crowds Along the Line—Band and Police Escort.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The remains of the late Joseph Nawahi arrived on the Australia yesterday and were met by nearly two thousand mourning friends.

About eight o'clock the corpse was removed in a hearse drawn by four horses to the undertaking parlors of H. H. Williams and later taken to the Nawahi residence, Palama.

During the afternoon hundreds of visitors called on the Mrs. Nawahi and paid their respects, and at night the avenues leading to the house were lighted with torches as a mark of respect to the deceased. The grounds were filled with people throughout the night. The room in which the remains were lying in state was a mass of cut flowers in different beautiful designs, two large pillows made of white flowers being especially noticeable. One had upon it wrought in flowers the name of the deceased and the other Aloha Aloha.

On either side of the casket four kahili bearers were placed and they kept watch during the night while a number of boys in whom Mr. Nawahi was much interested during life sang Hawaiian dirges alternately with music rendered by the Kawaihau Club.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The funeral services of the late Joseph Nawahi were held in the family homestead, Palama, shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday. The house and the grounds were crowded with relatives and friends of the deceased, and various societies of which he was a member, long before the hour announced for the funeral.

Rev. Timeote delivered an eulogy over the remains, in which he dwelt upon the sterling qualities of Mr. Nawahi, and the love he had for his country. During his address the people congregated paid close attention and many of them were visibly affected.

At half past one the cortege left the house, headed by the Hawaiian Band and a detachment of police under Captain Parker. Then came Undertaker Williams in a carriage drawn by four black horses. Following walked two societies of women to the number of 500, and another, the Aloha Aloha, of men. The hearse, drawn by sixty-four of the friends of the deceased, was next in order. The pall bearers, J. O. Carter, Charles Creighton, David Dayton, R. W. Wilcox, W. C. Ahi, S. K. Kane, J. L. Kaulhiko, F. J. Testa, E. K. Lilikalani, S. K. Kaaukai, Kaunamano and Kaneali.

The procession marched down King to Fort to the Kinau wharf where the casket, draped with an Hawaiian flag, was carried on board the steamer Hawaii for transportation to Hilo where the interment will take place.

Can't Eat

This is the complaint of thousands at this season. They have no appetite; food does not relish and often fails to digest, causing severe suffering. Such people need the toning up of the stomach and digestive organs, which a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them. It also purifies and enriches the blood, cures that distress after eating and

Internal Misery Only a dyspeptic can know, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and builds up and sustains the whole physical system. It so promptly and effectively relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures nervous headaches, that it seems to have almost "a magic touch."

Distress After Eating.

"I have been troubled with indigestion for some time. After eating anything that was sweet I was sure to experience great difficulty and distress. Last fall I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and am glad to say that my stomach trouble has entirely disappeared. I can now eat a hearty meal of almost any kind of food and have no trouble afterwards. Hood's Sarsaparilla has also cured me of nervous spells." JOHN H. HONIGHAUSER, Wheatland, Iowa. Such cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. cures nausea, indigestion, biliousness, 25 cents.

Hood's Pills

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

C. HUSTACE, Wholesale and Retail Grocer

LINCOLN BLOCK, KING ST. Family, Plantation & Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice. New Goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands carefully forwarded. TELEPHONE 119.

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Commission Merchants, NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Island Orders Promptly Filled.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 26 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

THE Assortment

Is the thing that catches the eye of the public; the price is governed mainly by the pulse.

In good times when money was plentiful, high prices prevailed, but when the purse strings were drawn,

Prices Came Down.

We give you a better assortment to pick from and better furniture today for much less money than we did a half dozen years ago.

Prices today are at bed rock and can never be lower. We are not fearful of competition on prices we have now, for the same quality of goods.

In our jobbing and repair department we have the best materials and employ only the best workmen. No one can do the same class of upholstering we are doing, and our charges cannot be met.

HOPP & CO.

KING AND BETHEL STS.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company,

Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

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INSURANCE COMPANY, San Life Insurance Company of Canada, Scottish Union and National Union.

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